

Showers Sunday. Monday
fair, variable winds.

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PRESIDENT WILL VISIT PANAMA CANAL IN FALL

Plans Personal Investi-
gation of Great Proj-
ect With Secre-
tary Taft.

STANCH MAN-OF-WAR FOR TRANSPORTATION

Start to Be Made in the
Fall and Trip to Con-
sume Probably a
Month.

President Roosevelt will visit the isthmus of Panama early in November. It has been his earnest desire, ever since the United States acquired possession of the canal zone, to see with his own eyes the great ditch and the gigantic work our engineers are pushing forward. He regards the Panama Canal as the greatest enterprise that this country has ever undertaken, and as Congress has given the work into his hands, he believes it his duty to inspect it and become fully conversant with the actual details as they are on the ground and not as they are on paper. He feels that he can learn more about the canal in a three weeks' trip to the scene than he can by reading volumes or spending weeks in consultation with those who have been on the ground.

Details Not Arranged.

The details of the trip have not been even considered. All that has thus far been determined upon is that he will leave Washington early in November and that the trip will probably consume about three weeks. He will undoubtedly go on a warship and a good stout one at that. It is more than likely that Secretary of War Taft will be a member of the party, and it is certain that Chairman Shonts, of the canal commission, will act as the President's personal escort and guide on the trip. Objection is likely to be raised in certain quarters that the President will set at defiance the old adage that the Chief Executive must not go outside of the limits of the United States while in office.

President Cannot Visit Frisco.

On account of the Panama trip the President will not be able to make a journey to San Francisco this fall which he was considering upon the urgent request of the people of that devastated town. He had almost decided to make the journey when he found that he could make the more important trip to the far South. The President has decided not to make any extensive tour of the Middle West next spring.

BAIL OF \$25,000 FOR MRS. KAUFFMAN

Accused of Murdering Her
Servant, Sioux City Wo-
man Released.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 23.—The supreme court at Pierre this afternoon decided that Mrs. Emma Kauffman, the wealthy woman in jail here charged with the murder of her young servant, Agnes Polreis, may be admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000.

News of this action has enraged the people here, who on last Wednesday nearly mobbed the woman as she left the courtroom.

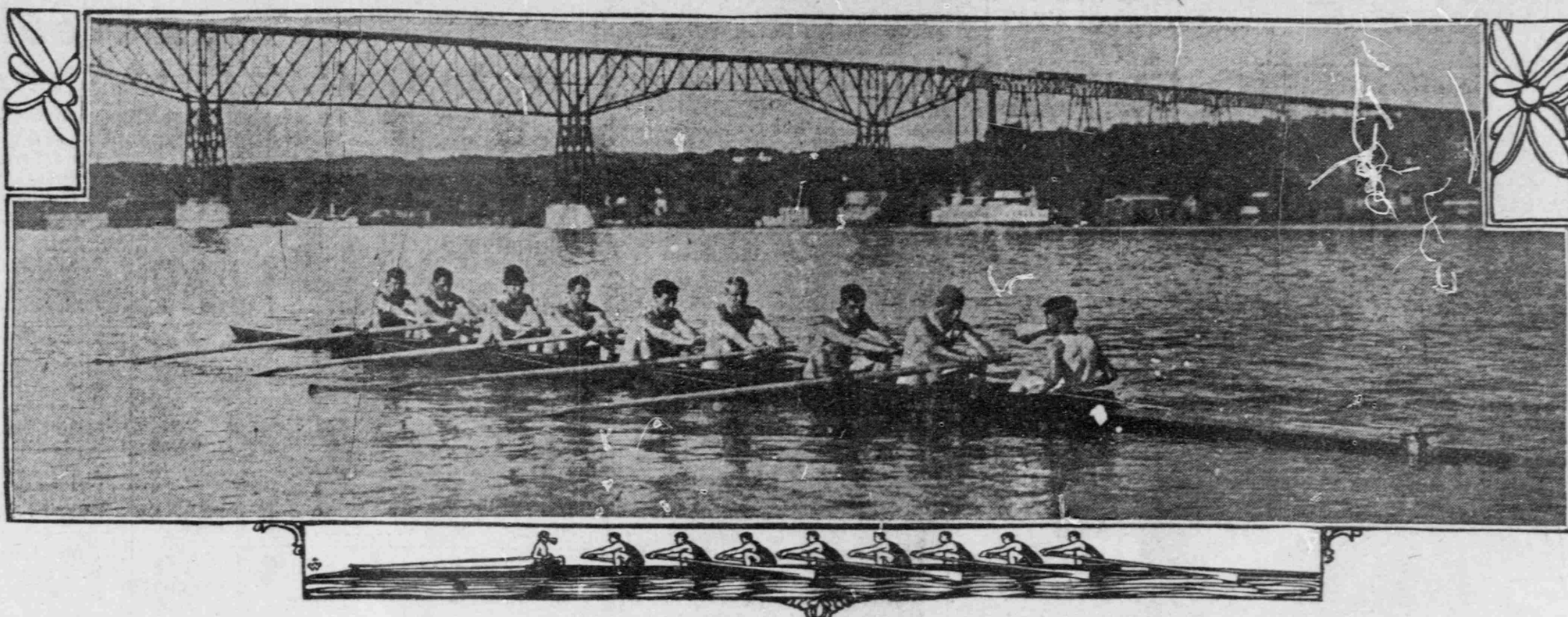
Friends of the Kauffmans say they will leave here until time for the trial in November, probably going to Europe. It is even rumored they will never return.

TWELVE PERISHED IN WATERSPOUT

NEW YORK, June 23.—Twelve sailors are believed to have perished in four vessels overturned by a terrific northeast gale and hailstorm which swept western Long Island, Staten Island, and swooped across New York bay and the New Jersey coast line this afternoon. With sea and sky uniting suddenly at 2:30 o'clock off Sandy Hook Point, the water of New York bay was torn by a typhoon in whose midst a giant waterspout, black as indigo, fifty feet wide at its base, reaching high into the air, rushed upon a two-masted schooner from Redbank, N. J., three fishing sloops of the New York and New Jersey Oil and Guano Company, all anchored in the channel to the eastward of Port Monmouth.

The hapless men aboard the vessels were unable to make a move for their escape.

CORNELL CREW FIRST AND GEORGETOWN LAST IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE AT POUGHKEEPSIE



CORNELL EIGHT, WHICH HANDILY CAPTURED ROWING LAURELS.

Pennsylvania Second; Syracuse Rows Third; Wisconsin Is Fourth

HOW THEY FINISHED, AND RECORDS

Four-Oared Varsity	Eight-Oared Freshman
Cornell, first, 10:34.	Syracuse, first, 9:51 3-5.
Syracuse, second, 10:48 4-5.	Cornell, second, 9:55.
Columbia, third, 10:55 2-5.	Wisconsin, third, 9:55 3-5.
Pennsylvania, fourth, 11:13 1-5.	Columbia, fourth, 10:07 1-5.
Record for this event, 10:15 2-5; made by Syracuse in 1905.	Pennsylvania, fifth, 10:13 1-5.
	Record for this event, 9:18; made by Cornell in 1903.

Eight-Oared Varsity

Cornell, first, 19:36 4-5.	Wisconsin, fourth, 20:13 4-5.
Pennsylvania, second, 19:43 4-5.	Columbia, fifth, 20:18 3-5.
Syracuse, third, 19:45 1-5.	Georgetown, sixth, 20:36.
Record for course, 18:53 1-5.	made by Cornell in 1901.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The sturdy sons of Cornell and scions of the famous Courtney stroke, did almost—but not quite—what was expected of them today, by winning the varsity eight-oared and the varsity four-oared events of the intercollegiate regatta.

In the freshman race the eight youngsters from Syracuse proved the better. Both Cornell's victories were almost easy triumphs, though in the varsity eight race not more than a length separated them from the Pennsylvania shell, which was in turn lapped by the boat from Syracuse. Wisconsin was fourth, six lengths behind Ten Eyck's men. Columbia followed two lengths away and Georgetown brought up the rear, just about a minute behind the winner.

In the freshman contest open water showed between the Syracuse shell and Cornell, which finished second a length, in turn, ahead of the Wisconsin crew.

The four-oared varsity went to the Ithacans by a dozen lengths.

Consummate Oarsmanship.
Cornell's victory in the varsity eight-oared race, the big event of the day, was won by the same consummate oarsmanship and the same Courtney tactics that have brought so many of the up-State crews first across the finish line until Cornell triumphs are taken quite as a matter of course. The crew started evenly with slow, powerful strokes, and kept up the stroke without skip or faltering until the finish line was passed and all the other crews had been literally rowed out.

Storms had been brewing and breaking all day long. There was a first grade thunder shower before the varsity four race was rowed at 4 o'clock. Another developed as the freshmen were about to start, and then at 6 o'clock, when the varsity eight schedule was reached, there came the deluge. Lightning struck a dozen trees and rocks along the river bank, rain fell in torrents for almost an hour, and of the ten thousand-odd people who saw the races, not one came home dry.

Cornell Started First.
But the storm lulled at a quarter of seven. Suddenly, a massive rainbow curved across the skies just as the six varsity crews were rowing to the starting point for the prime struggle of the regatta. The pistol crack started them off nearly evenly. Cornell hit the water first, but had hardly pulled a dozen strokes when Syracuse, which got away second, overhauled it and jumped into the lead. Syracuse was spurring with short sharp strokes, while Cornell was content to break water at thirty-four stroke. Wisconsin was third; Columbia, fourth; Pennsylvania, fifth, and Georgetown last. During the first half-mile it looked good for Syracuse.

Still spurring, the Ten Eyck eight led at that mark by a length and a half. The Quakers, too, had spurred and were now in third place, overlapping Wisconsin, while Georgetown, for

the only time during the race, was on even terms with Columbia.

Syracuse's Beautiful Work.
The crowds on the observation train cheered for Syracuse like mad. In spite of its rapid stroke, the crew was working beautifully. They did no splashing and hardly a ripple was seen behind as their oars were lifted from the water and swung backward for the catch. Cornell hung at their stern doggedly. They would not raise the stroke, but each time they hit the water the shell was lifted forward as though it were a thing alive.

Slowly, but very surely, the Courtney crew crept up on the leaders. The Syracuse coxswain glanced over his shoulder, saw his rivals gaining and shouted to his stroke to "hit it up." The men responded, and the race was rowed out in the next mile and a half.

At the same time Pennsylvania made a gallant effort, overhauled Cornell for a moment, and started after the flying leaders. But the spurs could not outlast the miles, and at the mile mark Cornell had pushed her way to the fore. Pennsylvania was on even terms with Syracuse. Wisconsin began to show the stuff her crew was made of, and almost in a minute the Badger eight put clear water between the stern of its shell and the shells of Columbia and Georgetown. These two crews were already out of the racing.

George Lacked Power.
Columbia was spurring frantically in a last effort to gain on the leaders. Georgetown rowed the Cornell easy stroke, but lacked the Ithacan's power. By this time the crowd had stopped howling, and was watching Cornell increase the lead. Once more Syracuse spurred—at a stroke of 38—and for another moment the contest was in doubt. But the merciless Courtney stroke told again, and when the crew from Syracuse fell back it was to go on even terms with Pennsylvania again.

In the same order all six crews passed the two-mile mark, and started upon the last half of the heart-breaking struggle.

Ithacans Took Chance.
At the two-and-a-half mile mark Pennsylvania hit up its stroke to 38 and cut Syracuse out of second place. It was then that the Courtney eight took a chance. Being nearly two lengths in the lead they eased away. The shell lost much momentum, though the stroke was not decreased, and in that minute, both Syracuse and the Quakers made their last game rally. Ten Eyck's men came down upon the leaders at marvelous speed, Pennsylvania following half a length behind. The crowd set up a cheer again, but it was of short duration. Cornell's coxswain cried out to his men. The crew sat up in their seats; the power came back into the stroke, and the Ithaca boat shot forward. Then and there the race was won. For

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

DETECTIVES HOLD INQUISITION ON KINAN MURDER

Mother of Murdered Wo-
man Subjected to
"Sweating Test."

NEW YORK, June 23.—Mrs. Louise Stanton, bowed with the weight of eighty-two years, on being subjected to the most cruel inquisition anyone ever had to face in this city, today made an attempt to kill herself.

The hatchet with which it is believed the now famous murder of Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinan in the Stanton mansion in the Bronx, was committed, still stained with blood, was placed in her hand, and she was commanded to show how she had killed her own daughter; a portion of her murdered daughter's skull was also placed in her hand to try and force a confession.

But it all failed. With one of the daggers found in the old house clasped in her hand, and driven to madness by the "third-degree" inquisition, the old woman screamed:

Would Have Killed Herself.
"I will kill myself."
Several detectives jumped for her and arrested her hand before she could perform the deed.

This act was the culmination of terrible questioning which she underwent before Coroner McDonald in the preliminary hearing to ascertain a who did kill Mrs. Kinan.

She was attacked on every side. Questions were hurled at her until the questioners were exhausted. She baffled every effort to make her tell.

Mrs. Stanton was taken to the scene of the murder to enact the scene as she saw it, and took part in it.

Mrs. Stanton firmly refused to move from her seat, however, and despite all three men could say in the way of threatening or coaxing her, the old woman only screamed:

"No! No! No! I don't want to go on."

Mrs. Stanton Tells Her Story.
On the stand she said that she and her daughter were sitting in the dark kitchen reading. Alice had a book of poems when suddenly the door bell rang. Alice looked up and we both hesitated a moment. Finally, Alice said:

"I'll go to the door, mamma."
"I said 'No, don't do it,' but after waiting a moment she did go."
"I kept on reading. After a time I wondered why Alice did not return."
"She had been away a long time, so I took the lamp and went to see what was the matter. I found the door standing open. I went on the porch as I could not see her standing at the door. As I stepped on the porch I almost stumbled over the body."

"She was thrown on the porch toward the north end, near the flower boxes. That is all I know."

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS
ANNOY JOHN BURNS

MANCHESTER, England, June 24.—Advocates of Women's Suffrage tried to break up the mammoth liberal demonstration here last night at which John Burns was the principal speaker. In pursuance of a well-developed plan, women arose in every quarter of the auditorium and put impertinent questions to the speakers, and half a hundred were ejected, while eleven were arrested.

Lumber Trust Broken!
LUMBER AT OLD PRICES NOW!
at Libbey & Co., 6th & New York Ave.

Politicians in Panic For Campaign Funds; Purse Strings Tight

Money Powers Refuse to Contribute Sinews
of War to Be Used in Electing
Their Own Enemies.

The "tight-wad" is abroad in the land and the political game is "gummed."

From pygmy and giant, State swinger and ward heeler, Democrat and Republican, and especially from the respective chairmen of the Congressional Campaign Committees, arises the same cry, the same wall because those who hold the purse strings throughout the land will not "loosen up" for the purpose of helping on the campaigns.

Those gentlemen who were once accustomed to sending out a bunch of "please remits" and getting handsome responses thereto are now compelled to descend to the indignity of pleading for the money wherewith the political expenses are to be met. They are met on almost every side by the frosty mitt, the frozen smile, and the chilling face, and the coffers of the committees resound only with empty echoes in answer to the importunate knocks of those Congressmen who in certain districts already realize the value of having a little of the "sinews of power" in their pockets.

PARTIES FACE MUCH TROUBLE.

So serious is the situation in both the Republican and the Democratic camps that many far-sighted politicians are saying the time is near when the custom of running Congressional campaigns by means of one big central body will be discontinued. They predict that, within the next few years, each Congressman will be left to paddle his own canoe, and whether that canoe lags him in a harbor of safety or puts him up Salt river will be the Congressman's fault.

The explanation of the difficulty that

the campaigners are experiencing in collecting funds is a simple one. It may be expressed in the old formula, "Business is business."

Afraid of Lawmakers.

And, to put the matter plainly, the corporate interests and all other large business concerns who have figured in the past as the good fairies of those Congressmen who needed substantial financial assistance in procuring the voters of their marked abilities, do not think the House of Representatives is good business for them. They are afraid of the House and more particularly are they afraid of the Republican part of the House. They submit with modesty, although not without some show of reason, that they cannot be expected to hand out large bunks of money for campaign purposes when the chances are that those very Congressmen, elected by that money, may turn and pass laws making it a criminal offense to contribute money for campaign purposes.

Then, too, they take another cautious back step and slide off with the gentle reminder that the House Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives favorably reported to the House the "publicity bill." They smile proudly and add that it is not of much significance that the bill, as reported, was utterly meaningless and impracticable. They consider the motives behind the action of the committee in reporting the bill, and they argue that Congressmen who thought this publicity on the subject of campaign contributions a good thing might, under some sudden excitement, take another jump and hit the money givers a harder lick still.

Still Another Thorn.

There is also another thorn in the somewhat fleshy side of the Republican committee. It is the fact that the re-insurance company troubles and investigations concerning the use of money in campaigns and other patriotic functions have had the effect of making the "insurance combinations" quite particular to keep their money to themselves. They want no more investigations, and no more scandals. Naturally, they have figured it out to their own satisfaction that a good way to keep out of trouble is not to "mix in" financially.

All these things go to show that Congressmen have done much to queer their own game in the matter of campaign contributions. They have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. They have, in some instances, taken great credit to themselves for more or less enlightening speeches denouncing the practice of "cheapering the honest vote by means of the tainted dollar. They have announced in resounding tones that they think nothing too bad for those who would trifle with patriotism if it was through the House today.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMAN'S SKIRT MUTE WITNESS IN THE SENATE

Tillman Introduces Mrs.
Morris' Soiled Gar-
ment Against
Barnes.

FAILED TO AFFECT VOTE OF SENATORS

Nomination to Be Postmaster
of Washington Con-
firmed By Party
Division.

A spectacle unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation in either of the houses of the Nation's Capitol building was presented in the Senate Chamber, always marked with dignity, yesterday afternoon, when a woman's skirt, soiled and tattered, was spread out on a table for the statesmen to view in secret, executive session.

The skirt was a garment that had been worn by Mrs. Minor Morris, wife of a former Government employe, upon the occasion of her having been ejected from the White House last winter. It was introduced by Senator Tillman, in evidence against the confirmation of the President's nomination of Benjamin F. Barnes, First Assistant Secretary to the President, to the office of postmaster at Washington.

Although the skirt is said to have caused a flutter in the upper house of Congress, it apparently failed faithfully to serve the purpose of Senator Tillman, for, after a spirited fight of a few minutes, the nomination was confirmed, and Mr. Barnes will be Washington's next postmaster.

Wrapped in Newspaper.
Senator Tillman bore a parcel wrapped in a newspaper when he appeared at the Capitol yesterday. When the executive session opened the Senator from South Carolina took the floor and announced that he had a few things to say and an exhibit to introduce before the vote on Mr. Barnes should be taken.

Then he reached under his desk for the parcel, which already had aroused considerable curiosity.

Necks craned and eyes popped out, while with great deliberation he untied the strings.

Senator Tillman's Plea.

From this parcel was produced the skirt. The Senator smoothed it out on his desk, and proceeded to tell his reasons for opposing the confirmation of Mr. Barnes. He did not employ the arts and wiles of Antony of ancient days; rather he spoke as the plain, blunt Brutus. He believed that Mrs. Morris had been sadly mistreated; that Mr. Barnes was responsible for it; that instead of being rewarded by promotion he ought to be subjected to censure. He pleaded eloquently in the name of indignant American womanhood that it be made possible for women to go to the Presidential residence without fear of personal violence.

Senator Carter replied for the Republicans. He discussed the evidence which has been adduced as to Mrs. Morris' extremely nervous and demonstrative nature, and concluded that there had been undue excitement over an incident which all would agree was unfortunate and painful. But he was unable to agree that Mr. Barnes had been especially culpable in the affair.

Two Republican Votes.

At the conclusion of the speaking, in which no others took important part, Senator Tillman moved that an investigation of the whole affair of Mrs. Morris' visit at the White House be made. On this motion, the Democrats and Senators Gallinger and La Follette—sixteen in all—voted in the affirmative, and sixteen Democrats, except Senator Gallinger, voted in the negative. The vote then came on confirmation, made by Senator Carter. Here thirty-six Republicans voted in the affirmative, and sixteen Democrats, except Senator Gallinger, voted in the negative. The nomination was thus confirmed.

Senator Tillman has had printed a document setting forth the papers, reports, etc., in the case, and announces that on Tuesday he will make a final speech on it in open Senate.

JUMPS OVER NIAGARA; HIS BODY RECOVERED

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—A man committed suicide from the top of the bank of the Horseshoe Falls, on the Canadian side of the river here. His body was found today on a ledge midway between the top of the bank and the water's edge. He evidently stood on the brink of the bank and toppled over after firing a shot into his head.

LIGHTNING FIRES OIL: 35,000 BARRELS BURN

NEODESHA, Kan., June 23.—Lightning set fire to a 35,000-barrel tank full of oil belonging to the Pacific Oil and Gas Company today, causing a loss of \$40,000. Twenty shots were fired into the tank with a cannon, the object being to let the oil out and burn in a diked enclosure.